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# The Daily Colonist.

(ESTABLISHED 1858.)

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VICTORIA, B. C. MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1906.

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TEN PAGES.

## HON. MR. TATLOW'S BUDGET SPEECH

Minister of Finance Comments on Continued Prosperity of the Province.

## GIVES VERY ABLE ADDRESS

Policy of McBride Government Works in Interest of the Entire Country.

**I**N the legislature on Saturday, Hon. Mr. Tatlow, minister of finance, delivered the budget speech, which is pronounced one of the ablest ever delivered on the floor of the assembly. He said:

I had hoped that on this occasion it would not be necessary for me to again refer to past difficulties from which we have so recently emerged, but that I would be able to devote the short remarks I intend to make to the present and future prospects. However, I cannot allow the statement made a few days ago by Mr. Wells to pass uncontradicted. That gentleman, speaking of the financial position, said, practically, that the work of the finance minister was now done, "all plain sailing," since the more important public works had been completed before this government assumed power, more particularly the bridge over the Fraser at New Westminster. A particularly unhappy example, for as you know, the recent government doled out a loan of 3½ millions in the year 1902, and by a reference to the act under which this loan was granted you

On the other hand, there is a corresponding increase in expenditures which is referred to in the public accounts will show for many years been more or less in excess of revenue, an excess which in 12 years preceding 1905 amounted to over nine million dollars, and had to be met by periodical loans, the result of which is that between interest, sinking fund and redemption, the charge on public debt has come to year amounts to \$732,924, of which, however, \$372,000 goes to sinking fund and redemption of debenture, or, in other words, about one-quarter of our revenue has to be set aside to meet the standing charges an amount which, however, is yearly decreasing as our debentures are redeemed, and by the end of 1905 will be reduced to one-half of the loan maturing that year, and redemption of the debentures under Parliament Building Equipment Act, by over \$67,000. This charge also includes \$56,700 for interest and sinking fund on dyking debenture under the act of last year, and which will be partly repaid by the charge on dyked lands.

At the present time the debt of the province stands as follows:

Balance due under Loan Act, 1877 .....	\$ 462,690
Balance due under Loan Act, 1887 .....	381,210
Balance due under Loan Act, 1897 .....	39,000
Balance due under Loan Act, 1900 .....	900,000
Inscribed stock .....	9,021,935
Dyking debentures .....	1,036,000

In all ....., \$12,731,836

The amount to credit of sinking fund ....., 1,513,538

Leaving the net debt of the province at ..., \$11,218,298 or \$161,488 less than when I presented my statement of last year.

In examining the accounts of expenditure for the last fiscal year it will be apparent that our total actual expenditure is practically the amount of our estimates, there being a difference of less than \$14,000.

I might particularly mention the estimate of taxes under the heads of real and personal property, wild land and income, which were estimated to yield \$630,000, and actually yielded \$632,000, and the provincial revenue tax, estimated at \$150,000, yielded \$157,000.

The amount of cash at our credit at the bank on July 1 was \$72,500,804, of which, however, \$170,182 was due to deposits on account of sutlers' funds, intestate estates, etc., leaving the amount belonging to the province, \$55,621, on which the province

## RUSSIA'S PLANS ON THE PACIFIC

Described in An Official Report to the United States State Department.

## SHANGHAI IS TO SUFFER

A Great Chance for the Development of Vladivostock.

**W**ASHINGTON, March 4.—Russia's renewed attempt to establish a permanent foothold in Northern Manchuria by making Vladivostok the port of entry, thereby offsetting the loss of Dalny and Port Arthur, is described in an official report from a United States department agent in China. The report expresses the belief that this will redound to the development of American trade and will result in a great curtailment of the importance of Shanghai as a distributing point. The extract made public at the department says in part:

"Since the conclusion of peace between Russia and Japan there has been much speculation in the foreign community of Shanghai as to the future opportunity for trade and development in Manchuria, and therefore the negotiations between Japan and China on the one hand and the Northwest say to the delegates from British Columbia who have been watching with the closest attention."

The present opens a great chance in Vladivostok, says the report, which also predicts its development.

"No one knows what Japan intends to do in Southern Manchuria, either in the way of trade or the extension in connection with her portion of the Eastern railway," says the report, "and the new line that is to be built is to connect with Korea, Russia, for the benefit of her portion of the Chinese Eastern railway, for her own political affairs in the east, and perhaps for the sake of a contrast, is letting everybody know what her aim and ambition is. It may be well to point out what is the field for the development now being advertised by Russian agents."

The report describes the country traversed by the Chinese Eastern railway as being rich in timber, minerals and fish, adds:

"Russia is now apparently, through this railway company (for it is not government owned), attempting to establish a permanent foothold in Northern Manchuria and to alter things to such an extent that relapse will be difficult. Even while Vladivostok and Harbin were burning plans were hastening for the coming campaign of development. The scheme advertised contemplated the establishment of a steamship service which would make Vladivostok the home port, the welcoming and the protection of invested capital the invitation to use the railway as the means of transportation to Europe for the products of China, and especially of tea."

These in a general way are said to be the plans, and the foreign agent has given a free hand to put them into effect as far as the outside world is concerned. Thus it is evident the government and the Russian owners of this railway property are preparing to do a great deal toward making Vladivostok the port of entry and thereby making up for the loss of Dalny and Port Arthur. The docks are to be enlarged, they say, going down built and cargo and loading facilities erected. This means competition with the Japanese, and an interesting condition will result. The Japanese merchant marine have apparently recognized this, and their steamers are getting ready to enter the Vladivostok trade.

The report also argues that Vladivostok can be made open to navigation for practically the entire year by means of ice breakers, and that it is the natural port for American-Manchurian commerce. It continues:

"Heretofore Shanghai has benefited largely by the Manchurian carrying trade, but if there is the outcome indicated in the foregoing, China's greatest port will suffer."

A comparison of the half yearly statement to December 31, 1905, with that of 1904 shows:

To December 31, 1904.....\$1,235,463  
To December 31, 1905.....1,188,500

A decrease of .....\$ 46,958

But as the 1904 statement includes the \$22,000 under Chinese Restriction Act, we may go direct, and there will be a great curtailment of the cargo at Shanghai which is landed here for transhipment. That from Europe, via the Suez canal, as with less expense, will go to the north direct, rather than tranship. But all of this is, of course, somewhat dependent upon the promises being made good by the promoters themselves by a lack of political interference and Japan refraining from taking the cream of the market. It is already announced that the Chinese Eastern railway will institute a system by which all charges at fixed rates can be paid in America for shipments to any point in Manchuria reached by the line.

In coming to the estimate of revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year ending June, 1907, you will see the figures are estimated at \$2,647,975,000 or more than for the present year, although in arriving at that amount allowance has been made for decreases under certain heads. Owing to the amendments to the Assessment Act, by which the personal property tax was reduced, the formation of municipalities and also to the fact that we did not get all the money in 1905 in the year 1905 the net revenue was \$2,62,190, and the estimated expenditure, \$2,638,285, showing the small excess of \$13,911, while, on the other hand, the actual revenue was \$2,920,461, and the estimated \$2,522,076, showing an excess of \$398,385, principally due to timber revenue, land revenue and sales and receipts under the Chinese Restriction Act.

The amount received under the Chinese Restriction Act appears practically for the last time. In 1904 we received \$258,000 under this head, in 1905, as I said, \$225,000, and in all we received as our share of the tax, \$55,000; and as this large source of revenue has now disappeared, it is well for us to remember such a source as this to show this year can hardly be repeated for some time to come, and it will still be necessary for us to exercise the utmost care and economy in order to keep expenditure within revenue.

As stated, the increased revenue points largely to an improvement in industrial conditions, as will be seen from a comparison of the past few years:

In the year 1900 the net revenue was \$1,594,108.

In the year 1901 the net revenue was \$1,605,920.

In the year 1902 the net revenue was \$2,044,620.

In the year 1903 the net revenue was \$2,433,200.

In the year 1904 the net revenue was \$2,920,461.

That is steady increase amounting to \$1,370,355 in the last four years.

Of all this there is an increase in timber revenue, about \$300,000; land sales, \$100,000; coal, \$120,000; per capita grant, \$63,000; taxation, fuel, personal income and wild land, \$400,000; revenue tax, \$90,000; Chinese head tax, \$175,000.

In addition to which are new sources of (Continued from Page One).

## MR. TEMPLEMAN'S THREAT RE BETTER TERMS

Province Will Receive "Better Terms" When a Liberal Government Is Installed in British Columbia

Extract from Times, December 9, 1904.

"Has not the manner in which our case has been handled by the delegates who have gone to Ottawa been such as to create the impression on the minds of the federal ministers that it was not so much justice for British Columbia the Tories were seeking as a means of perpetuating their rule in this province and of gaining power in the Dominion. Mr. Bodwell should earlier in the day have advised his friends of the dangers of the course they were steering. He should have foreseen what was likely to occur. If they had been guided by his advice he might have been saved the humiliation of pleading their cause today."

Extract from Times, October 25, 1904.

"It may be assumed that Ontario has made out and can make out just as good a case statistically in support of her demands as British Columbia has done. But the Tory advocates of better terms to this province say the claims of Ontario must not be listened to at all. The demands of all the other provinces must be set aside as unreasonable because, if there be a readjustment, we in British Columbia must remain in the same relative position as disproportionate contributors to the federal exchequer. What will the supposition majority from Ontario say in reply to such a proposition as that? What will the representatives from Manitoba and the Northwest say to the delegates from British Columbia who make such demand? If they are reminded that owing to the physical configuration of the country, the cost of administration here is very great, they may be met with the reply that the federal expenditures are proportionately great. It may be pointed out that the cost of the new transcontinental railway through this province will be about forty thousand dollars a mile more than the cost of the same work through the prairies, and that the Dominion will incur a liability of several million dollars for that, whereas for the Manitobas and the Northwest section there will be no liability whatever, and so with regard to all public undertakings."

The leaders of both parties have promised an investigation of our claims. The government which excluded the Chinese and redressed every grievance of which we complained will do justice to British Columbia in this matter also."

Extract from Times, December 3, 1904.

"Then there was another subject of interest to British Columbia. During the late election the Conservatives here threw overboard their time-honored campaign cries of adequate protection and extravagance and pinned their faith to 'better terms.' He (the speaker) had refused to allow this to become a party question. The Liberals were as much concerned in getting better terms as the Conservatives, but he had suggested that instead of the Dominion government giving the McBride administration additional subsidies to spend extravagantly, it would be better to have the Dominion government spend the money in railway construction in this province. (Applause.) But the 'better terms' the people of this province wanted was a change in the local administration. (Cheers.) What they wanted was a new government, under the leadership of Mr. J. A. Macdonald—(cheers)—a progressive and economical government. When this phase of 'better terms' was supplied OTHER INSTALLMENTS WOULD FOLLOW, and the speaker said he was prepared to do his utmost to bring this change about. If the Liberals would stand shoulder to shoulder the Conservative-Socialist government would not last very long. (Applause.)

"As to any readjustment of the relationship between the Dominion and the provinces, Senator Templeman said the interests of British Columbia were safe in the hands of the 'solid seven'—just as safe as in the hands of Col. Prior and others of his party."

Extract from Times, December 15, 1904.

"In meeting what was advanced as arguments by the Conservatives and that subject (better terms), he had made a few remarks at a banquet recently given in his honor, which had offended the Conservatives and some McBride sympathizers. He had said that the first phase of 'better terms' this province wanted was an administration under the leadership of Mr. J. A. Macdonald. He did not deprecate any claims that Mr. McBride or any other person might present to Ottawa on behalf of this province, and neither did he say, as alleged by Mr. Bodwell, that so long as there was a Conservative government in British Columbia the province would not obtain better terms; but he did say that the first instalment of 'better terms' he would like to see was the return of a Liberal government in this province under the leadership of Mr. Macdonald, and he repeated that observation again; and the results of the polling at the late Dominion elections indicated that in making that statement he was but reflecting the almost unanimous opinion of the electors of British Columbia out of the forty-two local seats, etc., etc. Thus, it appears, the people of this province wanted was a change in the local administration. (Cheers.) What they wanted was a new government, under the leadership of Mr. J. A. Macdonald—(cheers)—a progressive and economical government. When this phase of 'better terms' was supplied OTHER INSTALLMENTS WOULD FOLLOW, and the speaker said he was prepared to do his utmost to bring this change about. If the Liberals would stand shoulder to shoulder the Conservative-Socialist government would not last very long. (Applause.)

"As to any readjustment of the relationship between the Dominion and the provinces, Senator Templeman said the interests of British Columbia were safe in the hands of the 'solid seven'—just as safe as in the hands of Col. Prior and others of his party."

Extract from Times, December 6, 1904.

"The Liberal candidates and those who spoke for the Liberal candidates during the course of the late campaign asserted that the question of better terms could not be made an issue in the fight. That was true. The electorate decided that it was a fact. The terms of union have been lived up to the very letter. The province has no legal claim upon the Dominion. It has been deprived of no rights. Whether a Liberal government or a Conservative government be in power in this province, no claim for the recognition of rights can be advanced. The federal government may be approached and requested to consider out case, compare our position with the conditions of the other provinces, and to act in accordance with the facts disclosed, if it sees fit; or we may join the other provinces in a general supplication for a review of the terms of the union. That a delegation bearing a request with reference to either of these matters would receive a more sympathetic reception at Ottawa if it were headed by James A. Macdonald in preference to Richard McBride is quite obvious. Every citizen of British Columbia must frankly admit the truth with regard to the matter. The McBride government staked its existence upon the result of the elections when it took the stump with the 'better terms' challenge in its hands. It is quite true that it cannot be too widely advertised that when we get a government in British Columbia having the confidence of the majority of the province and a working majority in the legislature, everything else needful to our progress and prosperity will be added."

## DOMINION NEWS NOTES.

Last of the Imperial Troops Take Departure From Halifax.

Montreal, March 4.—The last of the Imperial troops in Halifax, one hundred men under command of Major Cartwright, will sail for Liverpool tomorrow morning on the C. P. R. steamer Lake Champlain. The men sailing are Royal Engineers, who were recruited until the Canadian government could do without them. Halifax is now garrisoned entirely by Canadians.

Belleisle, March 4.—Lewis Grills, leading contractor, died this morning. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

Calgary, March 4.—J. E. Edmiston of Tamerton Alta., manager of the Buffalo Lake Trading company, found dead in his room at the Alberta hotel today. It is believed death was caused by an overdose of chloral, as suicide is not considered probable.

Montreal, March 4.—Six families residing in the Chesterfield apartments in

Westmount were burned out this evening by a fire which badly damaged the interior of that building. The local fire brigades were unable to cope with the flames, as water was obtained from Montreal. The loss is placed at \$10,000, fully insured. The fire started from the heating apparatus in the basement.

REMEMBER GRAND RALLY AT VICTORIA THEATRE THIS EVENING. SPLENDID SPEECHES ON BEHALF OF THE CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE. SEATS RESERVED FOR LADIES.

JAPAN'S NEW MOVE.

Tokio, March 4.—A bill introduced into the diet provides for the nationalization of railways and authorizes the government to compel companies to sell to it at a fair price, based on the price of the building plus twenty fold the average profits of the last three years. The bill will be strongly opposed, and its fate is doubtful.

## CANADIANS RETURNING.

New York, March 4.—Among the passengers who arrived today on board the steamer Carmania from Liverpool and Queenstown were Hon. E. Boreford and Rt. Rev. F. P. McEvay, both of London, Ontario.

CHARTERED AS TRANSPORTS.

Report That United States Government Has Acquired Hill's Big Liners.

Seattle, March 4.—The Great Northern Steamship company, it was said, has been requested by the United States war department to name a price for the chartering of the steamers Minnesota and Dakota to be used as transports. The company has replied, naming a price which is satisfactory, the report says.

REMEMBER GRAND RALLY AT VICTORIA THEATRE THIS EVENING. SPLENDID SPEECHES ON BEHALF OF THE CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE. SEATS RESERVED FOR LADIES.</p





# The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability  
27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.  
A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

## CUTTING ADRIFF FROM THE EMPIRE

A week ago last Sunday we called attention to indications in the policy of the Liberal party which tend to weaken the ties between Canada and the Mother Country. This is not election claptrap. It is a real danger which exists—a danger in the estimation of those who look to the closer identification of material and political interests throughout the Empire. It is a question which has often engaged the attention of the Colonist. It has strong convolutions on the subject.

This is essentially a British community. The character of the people, the geographical and military position, the traditions which have been nurtured, the terminal advantages as a point to which converge and from which diverge lines of Imperial trade and commerce, the very genius of our institutions, material, social and political—all point in one direction, to the goal of a common Imperial destiny. We who live on the sea are used to look to the possibilities which lie beyond the ocean's horizon. We would long ago have been aroused to the danger which lurks in that policy to which we have referred, were it not for the insidious manner in which it has been developed and is being developed.

We assert that the trend of Laurierism is towards independence as a goal, and with independence must come the inevitable consolidation of American interests on this continent. As soon as we cast the sheet anchor that ties us to the Empire adrift we are driven by the tide into the harbor of Americanism, to take shelter, as Sir Frederick Borden in a moment of candor intimated, under the protection of the Monroe doctrine. We do not say that a man is necessarily disloyal to his country, who believes in independence; we do not say that a man has not the right to advocate independence as an ultimate destiny for this country; but the rest of the people have the right to know that that is his position, and that right becomes a national one when the man who believes in independence happens to be the man who directs the policy of the nation for the time.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is a master hand in the craft of statesmanship. We have never for a moment attempted to minimize the genius he possesses, which, in point of ability, places him alongside of the other great Canadian leader, Sir John A. Macdonald, though with an entirely different set of ideals to govern him. It is his ideals and his policy of insidiously substituting them in the Canadian mind in the place of those of the old leaders, that we have to deal with. In the hands of Sir Wilfrid Laurier such men as Hon. Sidney Fisher and Sir Frederick Borden are mere puppets—clay in the hands of the potter. Incidentally, we may remark that Sir Wilfrid never wanted Mr. Templeman in his cabinet, because he is not even good clay. The western man Sir Wilfrid wants, if he ever finds him, is some one who could mould public opinion in his way of thinking. He wants more than a cabinet minister with a portfolio and just enough force to draw a salary. He wants a man who has greater claims for recognition than that he has always stayed with his party, in adversity as in prosperity, even though it required greater fortitude for an honest man to remain with it in the latter than in the former condition.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has never favored union with the Empire in any degree. He was opposed to confederation, and for years afterwards was an open advocate of Canadian independence which in Quebec today is the acknowledged attitude of nine-tenths of the leading politicians. Since Sir Wilfrid Laurier came into power he has steadily and persistently kept that idea in view. He is directing the ship of state skilfully and adroitly thither under a flag boasting of loyalty and friendship to Great Britain; if he lives a few years longer he will have her safely docked where he wants her.

Let no one be mistaken. There is not a single act of Sir Wilfrid Laurier since his accession to power which has tended to cement closer Canadian and British interests. It is true that he gave Great Britain a trade preference; but, mark you, it was made a free gift, and unconditionally, so as to place Canada under no obligation or contract to continue it. Under cover of the kudos for loyalty this act gave him, he went on developing his real policy. With a fine Italian cleverness which has characterized all his public acts—a conspicuous instance of which was his turning the Manitoba school question to his advantage, while, as shown in the Northwest autonomy measures, he strongly favored the principle he apparently condemned, but never did condemn in explicit terms—by effusive and almost grandiloquent displays of loyalty to Great Britain, he is framing a constitution of Canadian independence, which means something else in the end.

Don't let our readers misapprehend us. Sir Wilfrid Laurier nor the real nationalist party at his back do not favor annexation. Far from it. They are more opposed to it than the Tories of the English-speaking Tories; but the forces that tend in that direction, and have always tended—but more now than ever—if we cut our British moorings, would be beyond their control, like the fire in a forest or the waters in a mighty dam.

We have on previous occasions indicated the milestones in Sir Wilfrid's national policy—another than Sir John's—the events which are now beginning to crowd uncomfortably upon us a bit. What are they?

1. Sir Wilfrid's refusal to contribute to Imperial defence as other colonies have done. Deny it who may, that was the real and absolute cause of the withdrawal of the British naval and other forces from Esquimalt and Halifax. Had Canada contributed the small quota asked, the maintenance and strengthening of our naval defences would have been one of the conditions of the arrangement.

2. Under the terms of union between British Columbia and the Dominion, the Ottawa authorities were to have used their "influence" with the Imperial authorities to retain His Majesty's forces at Esquimalt forever. That solemn compact has been broken. Not a finger was raised to retain what now represents a loss of \$1,000,000 a year to Victoria.

3. The dismissal of Lord Dundonald as commander of the Canadian forces was the severing of the link binding the Imperial and Canadian systems of defence. The militia was reorganized under purely local control and advice. Lord Dundonald was retained in the service just long enough to enable him to develop a policy and plans of military defence for Canada, which Sir Frederick Borden calmly appropriated and put into effect.

4. The decision to develop, at great expense, a system of purely Canadian military and naval defence was in anticipation of the time when we will be ready for complete independence.

5. When the result of the Alaska boundary question was announced, Sir Wilfrid, from his place in the House, declared in favor of Canada making her own treaties. The treaty-making power is the essence of independence, and involves the responsibility of enforcing and defending them as well. What chance would Canada have against the United States in a war without the aid of Great Britain?

6. Hon. Sidney Fisher's remarkable declaration at Montreal against a preferential tariff in favor of the Canadian farmer, notwithstanding that every farmers' association in Canada, including the Northwest, is committed to it by resolution.

7. Sir Frederick Borden's still more remarkable speech at Ottawa in which he enunciated that Canada did not require to contribute to Imperial defence, as on this continent she was safe under the operations of the Monroe doctrine.

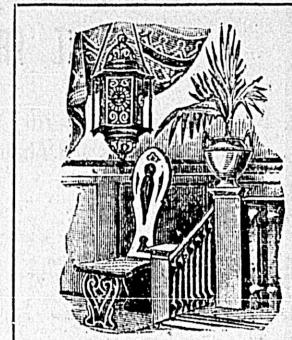
8. Sir Wilfrid's own most recent announcement of policy in Toronto of each part of the Empire looking after its own interests in its own way. The exact words are given elsewhere; but his most suggestive statement was in an address to varsity students in that city.

And do not let us forget that when Mr. Templeman in 1891 wrote those burning words about the impervious nature of the average voter's skull, and his tendency to be herded by the "vaqueros" of politics and guided by bungo-steerers, he had just completed a hard-fought campaign over the merits of unrestricted reciprocity, of which he was an ardent advocate. If ever a campaign should again occur in Victoria in which these or similar issues should arise—issues which affect the deeply seated sentiments of the community in favor of British connection—he or any other candidate will find it just as difficult to steer the average voter into the rocks of independence as it was in the direction of American control in 1891.

We warn the public of Victoria, Liberal as well as Conservative, of the trend of the policy now pursued at Ottawa, and if Liberals should remain in power for ten years longer, this article will be quoted as evidence that not only was our index finger pointed right, but that we failed in our duty in not sounding the alarm louder and oftener that:

WE ARE ON THE ROAD TO WASHINGTON!

**TO ADVERTISERS**—Copy of changes of advertisements intended for next day's insertion must be sent in not later than 6 p.m. each day. Advertisements (other than classified) for insertion in Sunday's issue must be in hand not later than Friday night.



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## WHY THE BATTLE IS WAGED

No elector should run away with the idea that Mr. Templeman has been opposed in this election for the sake of opposition. On the contrary, those who placed Mr. Beckwith in the field against him, did so because they felt that in acknowledging the compliment to British Columbia of a portfolio they were condoning offences, both on the part of Mr. Templeman's leadership in this province and of the Liberal government of Canada, that would be almost criminal to overlook. If a large element of the Liberal party in Victoria were in revolt against Mr. Templeman and Mr. Riley, how could Conservatives as a party be expected to stomach their record? Why is Mr. George Riley not in Victoria today helping his friend in this contest? Because his presence in this contest would not have been tolerated by the dissentient Liberals. How, then, could Conservatives afford to be silent?

Cutting out of the count everything that happened before last general election, which may have been said to have been absolved by the electors, what was the result of this abdication obtained under promise of a railway? Has it not been to make matters far worse? Have not the local marauders on the federal treasury been emboldened to a degree of absolute shamelessness. If we illustrate by metaphor. Before 1904 it was plunder under cover of darkness; now it is highway robbery in broad daylight.

If bribed by a portfolio, we again absolve the local leaders by the return of Mr. Templeman, shall we not still further emphasize their right of spoliation of office? Shall we not as citizens accept our full share of the responsibility for a condition of affairs which we all heartily condemn? Is there to be no end to it?

In order to make good strong statements like these, let us review briefly some of the things on account of which we have nailed Mr. Templeman to the cross, where he must remain on these particular charges. Now will his election, if successful, release him?

In the Grand Trunk Pacific, with which we have already dealt repeatedly, there was a direct and absolute revocation of all promises and pledges. To blacken the original offence, he is now forswearing that there were even promises. Upon that fact alone Mr. Templeman is unworthy of continued confidence. His word in public matters can no longer be accepted. Nothing from Ottawa respecting this province, in fact, is of face value unless in black and white, stamped with the legislative authority of parliament. Even that, as instanced in the disregard of the terms of union with respect to the fleet at Esquimalt, is not always inviolate. Mr. Templeman does not seem capable of realizing the gravity of breaking faith with the people.

Then we have the aids to navigation, which we had the positive and repeated assurances of Hon. Mr. Prefontaine would be provided. Representations after representations have gone to Ottawa, warning after warning by loss of life on our coast has been given—all without avail. It was not until two or three appalling disasters, closely following each other, took place that we had any indication of action being taken. We have no promises for the future. We have had promises enough, if each was a gold brick, to pave the streets of Victoria.

The most egregious example of the system of graft now in vogue is the Salvor. Need we dwell on it? Ten thousand dollars a year to a private firm as a reward for political services, past, present and prospective—a subsidy for saving hulls, copper, old iron, engines and boilers. Not a dollar to save lives, not even "incidentally," as the contract shows. The system which evolved the Salvor is responsible for the loss of 117 lives on board the steamer Valencia—a system of neglect of the requirements dictated by humanity, and the substitution of the demands of the pocket. When the Salvor was sent to the scene of the wreck it was a mission of hopelessness, known in advance, and it prevented more effective measures being taken. It carried with it a terrible responsibility, because it is the logical result of a deal that was not consummated in political righteousness, and must be visited on the politicians who hatched it and permitted it and sanctioned it. Its grievous and disastrous consequences are not to be attributed to Providence, to the Evil One or to Fate, but to a certain set of politicians in Victoria—individually and collectively.

Over \$45,000 has been spent in repairs to the Quadra during the past few years, and since 1901 some \$15,000 or more per annum, as shown by the auditor-general's report, is chargeable to her. These repairs have been farmed out as political favors, without competition, at outrageous prices.

Liquor permits in the Yukon have been trafficked in. Business men have been whipped into line by the share of the plunder which is possible by bowing at the shrine of Templeman.

Persistent efforts have been made to block the way to a free port in Victoria, because it is in the way of a distribution of a certain amount of patronage which the local pilotage board can control.

The quarantine station at William Head is a political feeding ground for a large section of Mr. Ralph Smith's constituency, for which see the details published in the auditor-general's report. It is infested with the paid proteges of the member for Nanaimo.

Civil servants in the employ of the Dominion government are openly active in canvassing and working for Mr. Templeman.

In addition to all these things, of local concern mainly, we find Mr. Templeman resisting the demands of the provincial government for better terms on the grounds that to secure these, the people must surrender to him and

his party the sacred right of selecting provincial rulers according to their own choice, and accept the Liberal nomination of Mr. J. A. Macdonald as premier and leader of the legislative assembly.

We find him, as expressed by Sir Charles Tupper, assisting in robbing our sister provinces of the full meed of self-government in local concerns which we enjoy, notwithstanding that he made the stand in 1896 against the principle which in 1905, under the whip of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he endorsed by his vote.

Are the Conservatives to be condemned for setting aside the empty honor of a portfolio, rather than endorse Mr. Templeman's record?

### CONSERVATIVES CANNOT LOSE.

It is impossible for the Conservative party of Victoria to lose in the present campaign. Should their candidate be defeated they cannot be said to have lost—in the sense that in performing an obvious duty no man or party can be said to have lost.

The Liberal-Conservative party of Victoria protested against the ill-treatment of the West by the Liberal government; against the Grand Trunk Pacific's deception; against the outrage perpetrated on the people of the newly-created provinces in the Northwest; against the criminal neglect shown in neglecting aids to navigation; against the system of graft inaugurated by the Liberals; from one end of Canada to the other.

In thus protesting the Liberal-Conservative party of Victoria has been true to itself and true to the Liberal-Conservative party of Canada. Is there a loyal Conservative in Canada who would declare that such a protest should not be entered when opportunity offered?

Already much has been accomplished, much attained. Had there been no contest public attention would not have been aroused to the grievances which exist, to the wrongs to be righted, to the principles at stake. There would have been no promises, at least of things to come in the line of our requirements. A thunderstorm clears the air, and if the public have nothing else to thank the Conservatives for, if no other result is achieved, the political atmosphere will have been somewhat purified, and the fear of the Lord, in politics, will have been put in the hearts of some persons, where it has been conspicuously absent in the past. There will be some house-cleaning in the Liberal abode, and the Conservative party will, while losing some of its doubtful timber, be cemented and strengthened as it never was before.

Nothing of an anonymous character, calculated to do the opposite side an injury untruthfully, has emanated or will emanate from them directly or indirectly. The issuing of dodgers, such as were circulated at the temperance meeting last week with reference to Mr. Templeman's ownership of the Bee Hive saloon, is the kind of thing that has long ceased to be recognized as among legitimate political methods. It is a species of smartness that recoils on the side whose cause it is intended to benefit. The people believe in fair play and condemn underhand and irresponsible attacks on person or character. Any Conservative to whom can be traced attempts of the character indicated should be promptly repudiated and read out of the party. He is an enemy in disguise. We ought to endeavor to place the Conservative party upon a basis in the future that it will attract by its example and precept the best elements of the community—we mean the fair-minded, manly and politically clean elements. If in the past there were corrupt and politically evil influences in the party, it has suffered for its sins.

We ask the electors to beware of "roorbacks" on the eve or day of election from whatever source. The Colonist and the Conservative campaign committee have conducted a hard but clean contest. Nothing of an anonymous character, calculated to do the opposite side an injury untruthfully, has emanated or will emanate from them directly or indirectly. The issuing of dodgers, such as were circulated at the temperance meeting last week with reference to Mr. Templeman's ownership of the Bee Hive saloon, is the kind of thing that has long ceased to be recognized as among legitimate political methods. It is a species of smartness that recoils on the side whose cause it is intended to benefit. The people believe in fair play and condemn underhand and irresponsible attacks on person or character. Any Conservative to whom can be traced attempts of the character indicated should be promptly repudiated and read out of the party. He is an enemy in disguise. We ought to endeavor to place the Conservative party upon a basis in the future that it will attract by its example and precept the best elements of the community—we mean the fair-minded, manly and politically clean elements. If in the past there were corrupt and politically evil influences in the party, it has suffered for its sins.

Did Mr. Riley resign in favor of Hon. William Templeman in the goodness of his heart? No; his reward depends upon how far public opinion is to be dared—after the election.

Answers to Correspondents.—No, Constant Reader, it was not before; it was after an election that Hon. Mr. Templeman's organ called the voter's thick-headed and referred to them as cattle rounded up by a "vaquero."

REMEMBER GRAND RALLY AT VICTORIA THEATRE THIS EVENING. SPLENDID SPEECHES ON BEHALF OF THE CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE. SEATS RESERVED FOR LADIES.

an extent that respectable men have now to apologize for entering politics. He is immediately tainted with suspicion.

So we say that in order that Conservatives may regain the confidence of the public they must keep their own skirts clean. To appeal to the better feeling which exists in every man in the community, politicians must themselves set the example in small as well as large things.

### BETTER TERMS.

(From Sunday's Colonist.) The question of Better Terms has not been made a feature of this campaign, except to a limited extent, not because it is not an issue, but because it is a question that demands consideration at a time when the whole subject is being dealt with at Ottawa. It is an issue as between the Province and the Dominion, and involves treatment that cannot be well taken up during a by-election.

We refer to it now in order to call attention to the remarkable, though characteristic, attitude taken towards it by Mr. Templeman. In extracts from his public speeches and from the Times, published in another column, it is shown that he uses it as a threat to the people of the province that they cannot expect to get their admitted rights until a government is in power across James Bay which is in political accord with the administration at Ottawa. There never was a more high-handed and unconstitutional attempt made in any country to coerce a free people into submission to the dictates of political bosses.

THE NIGHT BEFORE BOSWORTH.

The modern Richard soliloquizes: I made Fit about my head, and murmur Tomorrow's vengeance on the head of William. I am a "dead one," and yet I'm not; Fool, do of thyself speak true; Fool, do not flatter. My conscience has a thousand several tongues, And every tongue condemns me for a dead one." I will despise and die. Yes, no; William is William—That is, I am I. W. T.

Now for the "rodeo." Beware of "bungo steerers."

The lifeboat may not arrive in time to save Hon. William Templeman.

If Mr. Templeman should be elected tomorrow he will go back to Ottawa a much mutilated man.

Logically, Mr. Templeman in this contest has not a leg to stand upon. From the standpoint of considerations which are not logical he is a perfect centipede.

Did Mr. Riley resign in favor of Hon. William Templeman in the goodness of his heart? No; his reward depends upon how far public opinion is to be dared—after the election.

Answers to Correspondents

**J. KINGHAM & CO.**  
AGENTS  
NANAIMO COLLIERIES  
Lump and Sack Coal ..... \$6.50  
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Dealers in Cord Wood and Cut Wood  
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The Paraffine Paint Co.  
MAKERS OF SATISFACTORY ROOFING  
For, sheds, barns, factories, flat or pitch roofs.  
Send for sample and price lists.

**R. ANGUS**  
51 Wharf Street, Victoria

**Orange Marmalade**  
CROSS & BLACKWELL'S  
2-Pound Tins for ..... 25 cents

AT THE  
**WINDSOR GROCERY COMP'Y**  
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**A Cheap  
ruit Farm**

11 Acres  
400 Fruit Trees  
2,500 Strawberry Plants  
Close to City

5-roomed new cottage, large barn, Chinaman's house, hay barn, chicken houses, live stock and implements, at a bargain.

**E. A. Harris & Co.**  
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Assessed value ..... \$5,500

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10-roomed modern residence near Beacon Hill; view of the STRAITS; house and grounds cost \$8,500. We are instructed by the owner to sell at \$4,200.

**FOR SALE**

10-roomed modern residence near Beacon Hill; view of the STRAITS; house and grounds cost \$8,500. We are instructed by the owner to sell at \$4,200.

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They're Simply Fine.  
A. SCHNOTER & SONS,  
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**CANTON BAZAAR**

100 GOVERNMENT ST.

All kinds of Fancy Goods in Silks, Linens,

Drawwork, etc.

Large consignment of new goods in China Ware, Novelties, etc., just arrived.

Call and inspect our new and up-to-date stock.

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We manufacture Up-to-Date Show Cases,

Bank, Store, Office Fixtures, Wall Cases, Counters, Shelving, Mantels, Desks, Art, Grilles, and Mirrors. Order Furniture a Specialty.

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Just arrived from

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Mrs. C. Kosche's HAIR DRESSING PARLORS

55 Douglas Street.

**CARBONS**

Tenders will be received by the under-

signed up to 4 p. m., on Monday, March 12 next, for the following Carbons, viz.:

5,000—1½-inch x 12-inch solid.

5,000—1½-inch x 12-inch cored.

35,000—5½-inch x 12-inch copper-coated.

35,000—7½-inch x 12-inch copper-coated.

10,000—7½-inch x 8-inch copper-coated.

Prices quoted must include delivery at the city's electric lighting station, Tele-

graph Street, and must be properly signed,

sealed and addressed to the undersigned (from whom also specifications may be ob-

tained), and endorsed "Tender for Car-

bons."

The lowest or any tender not neces-

sarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,

Purchasing Agent for the Corporation of

the City of Victoria, B. C., February 17,

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at their next meeting for a transfer to J. B. Simpson of Victoria, B. C., of my license to sell beer and retail on the premises known as the "Garrison's Head," 23 Bastion Street, Victoria, B. C.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1906.

HARRY E. MORTON.

Use telephone to New Westminster.

Use telephone to Vancouver.

# YESTERDAY FIRST

## SUNDAY IN LENT

Celebration Services Yesterday  
In Christ Church Cathedral  
of Solemn Festival

AN ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME ARRANGED

A Most Appropriate Address by  
the Rector, Rev. Canon  
Beanlands

Yesterday was the first Sunday in Lent. Preparation had been made for the approach of the solemn feast in the form of a special cantata on the evening of Quinquagesima Sunday, which was rendered by the choir in Christ Church cathedral. After a brief introduction from Canon Beanlands, warning the congregation to regard the performance not in the light of a musical feast, but as a solemn meditation on the awful agony and passion of the Redeemer, the various phases of the days which elapsed between the triumphant entry into Jerusalem and the journey to the Cross, as depicted in Mauro's "Olivet to Calvary," were rendered. The cathedral was crowded, and it was evident from the intense hush which prevailed in the sacred edifice throughout the performance that the canon's words had been duly observed and acted upon. Assisting the choir as soloists were Mrs. Morey soprano; Miss Archibald, alto; Mr. E. Howard Russell, tenor, and Messrs. Kent and Moxon, basses.

The combination service, which is one of the most impressive features in the book of common prayer, was read at 11 a.m. on Ash Wednesday, preceded at 8 by the celebration of the holy communion, while evensong, with sermon, followed at 8 p.m.

The habit of observing the period of forty days which we call Lent is one that has continued from the earliest times of the Christian church. The glorious feast of Easter, which provided in the service, was to be preceded by a time of thought and earnest prayer, when the purification of the spirit should be brought into control by mortification of the body through fasting and subjection of carnal desires.

Unhappily indifference, which is so essentially a feature of modern times, has shown itself never so plainly as in the celebration of this feast.

The antiquity of Lent is plain by these testimonies:

"That forty days should be observed before Easter, the custom of the church hath confirmed."—S. Augustine, Ep. lv.

"One fast in the year of forty days we keep at a time convenient, according to the tradition of the apostles."—S. Jerome, Ep. xxvii.

"That we might, as far as we are able, conform to Christ's practice, and suffer with Him here that we may reign with Him hereafter."—S. Augustine, Ep. lv.

As Christ's sufferings ended in an Easter, a resurrection, so did holy church think fit that our spiritual afflictions should end as His did at Easter. "The feast of Lent signifies this present troublesome life, and Easter signifies eternal happiness and rest."—S. Augustine, Ep. lv.

Holy church appoints that all Christians whatsoever should receive the holy communion at Easter, and therefore appoints this time before to prepare themselves by fasting and prayer, thus judging themselves that they might not be judged of the Lord; and this after God's own pattern, who commanded the Israelites to afflict themselves and eat bitter herbs before they should eat the Paschal Lamb.—Sparrow's *Bationale*, A. D. 1684.

During Lent the services at the cathedral are as follows:

Ash Wednesday, February 28th—Holy communion, 8 a.m.; morning service, 11 a.m.; evensong and sermon, 8 p.m.

Sundays—Holy communion, 8 a.m., and 11 on the first Sunday in the month; morning service, 11 a.m.; children's service, 3:30 p.m. on the second Sunday in the month; evening service, 7 p.m.

Daily services through the week, 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Tuesday and Thursday—Evensong and address, 8 p.m.

Holy communion on Thursdays and saints' days at 8 a.m.

Holy week—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday—Holy communion, 8 a.m.; matins, 11 a.m.; evensong and address, 8 p.m. Good Friday: Litany, 9 a.m.; morning service, 11 a.m.; three hours' service, 12 to 3 p.m.; evening service, 7 p.m.

There will be a special series of sermons and addresses on Tuesday and Thursday evenings and Sunday mornings, in which the duties of the Christian in their entirety will be dealt with. Submitted is a list of these as they will be delivered:

Sunday mornings—"Great Doctrinal Hymns," by the rector.

March 4—"Introductory."

March 18—"Praise to the Holiest."

March 25—"When I Survey."

April 1—"Come, Holy Ghost."

April 8—"Take Up Thy Cross."

April 15—"And Now, O Father."

Tuesday evenings—"The Christian Man in His Home," by the rector.

1, Sir Thomas More, the statesman;

2, George Herbert, the clergyman;

3, John Evelyn, the gentleman;

4, John Gladstone, the tradesman;

5, Dr. Arnold, the schoolmaster.

Thursday evenings—"The Duty of the Christian," by the bishop, in relation to 1, society; 2, recreation; 3, business; 4, reading; 5, money; 6, talents.

Yesterday morning the rector opened the first of his series of addresses on "Great Doctrinal Hymns" with an introductory sermon.

Taking as his text 1 Cor. 14:15, "I will sing with the spirit and I will sing with the understanding also," the preacher dwelt on the characteristic sensibility of the human being to music. Music caused an exaltation of the spirit, in which condition a closer communion with God was engendered. For this reason music had always been a prevailing feature in the Christian church, not because God liked to be worshipped with song, but because the singing inspired the religious enthusiasm to the worshipper.

After dwelling on this theme he turned to a closer analysis of hymns, which he divided into two classes: objective and subjective. The former included those hymns which are addressed to the Eternal Father as tributes of praise and blessing, while the latter are those which deal with the inner workings of the spirit of the singer. Though hymns like Tamson's "Crossing the Bar" and Newman's "Peace, Perfect Peace," were undoubtedly gems of poetry, yet in the preacher's opinion they did not fulfill the ideal function of a sacred song, in that they might either of them have

been written by a non-Christian man. There was nothing in them to emphasize the connection of God with man, and would convey no idea of the mercy and love of God to an infidel.

The perfect hymn combined the agony of the sinning soul with the relief caused by pardon through mercy rendered possible by love. Such hymns as "I Think When I Hear That Sweet Story of Old," and "Rock of Ages," and "When I Survey the Wondrous Cross" were the true ideals of hymns, which if not works of genius either in music or poetry, did undoubtedly do a great deal to appeal to the real love of God, which has, at any rate, existed at one time in the hearts of all who have been baptized into the name of Christ.

### KING EDWARD IN PARIS.

**Enormous Crowds Cheer His Every Appearance on the Streets.**

Paris March 4.—King Edward's visit to Paris is attracting great attention, enormous crowds cheering his every appearance on the streets today. The cordiality of the greetings exchanged between the King and President Fallières during His Majesty's official call at the Elysée Palace was much remarked.

The conversation between the two lasted half an hour, and later the president returned the call at the British Embassy, where a state dinner was held tonight. At the dinner President Fallières and Premier Rouvier with their wives, were among the guests. There were no speeches. Afterwards King Edward, President Fallières, and M. Rouvier conversed for nearly an hour in the smoking room.

During the course of the day Former President Loubet and Casimir-Perier left their cards at the British embassy. The King invited M. Loubet to dinner on Monday.

The Princesses Beatrice and Ena of Battenberg, who lunched with King Edward today, will leave for Biarritz Monday, where they will await the King's arrival. Later an interview between the Kings of England and Spain will take place there, at which the royal consent to the marriage of Princess Ena to King Alfonso will be given.

### A POLICY TRENDING TOWARDS WASHINGTON

**Government of Which Hon. Wm. Templeman Is a Member Drifts From Motherland.**

Following are extracts bearing on the contention that the policy of the Laurier government, of which Hon. William Templeman is a member, is one which looks towards Washington:

### HON. SYDNEY FISHER'S PRO-OUNCEMENT.

London, Jan. 29.—Hon. Sydney Fisher's Mackenzie Club speech is inexplicable here. At the Colonial Conference Mr. Fisher's colleagues asked for a preference for Canadian farmers. Sir Wilfrid Laurier afterwards explicitly declared for a Trade treaty on a basis of preference. A Times editorial says today, "the chief colonial movement of the day is the movement for preference yet Mr. Fisher now asserts that Canada wants no preference."

"He rejoices that the preferential policy has not been adopted by England. Such flat contradictions are apt to make a laughing stock of Canadian statesmanship. Moreover Mr. Fisher quite wrongly diagnosed the English political situation. Pretty well every authority agrees that the election has not turned on preference or on a rejection of a Canadian offer of Referendum. If the one question had been Shall Great Britain and Canada adopt a mutual preference? British and Canadian Ministers agree the election would unquestionably have resulted in an overwhelming "yes." Many minor factors of course work in a general election, but the most important factor in creating Liberal Labor majorities was the Taft Vale and other legal decisions which exposed trade union funds to penalties for damages arising out of trade union picketing, and boycotting. This spelt absolute paralysis of trade unionists. Unionists failed to enact remedial legislation. The Liberals now promise it, hence the enormous turnover to the Liberals of the working class vote, usually split between the two parties. The Liberal ministry which is largely dominated by railway interests, rich manufacturers and other capitalists, have now to prove their power to satisfy this labor demand, covering as it does many socialistic proposals."

### SIR FREDERICK BORDEN AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—Sir Frederick Borden put himself on record last night as being opposed to any contribution from Canada for the purpose of naval defence of the Empire. The occasion was the fourth university extension lecture by Prof. Laycock of McGill University, his subject being "Naval Defence," winding up with an earnest appeal for Canada to bear her part in this respect. In the discussion which followed, Gen. Luke, Col. Irwin, Mr. J. G. A. Creighton, Mr. James Smellie and others took part. Sir Frederick Borden said that in approaching questions of this kind, the practical aspect could not be overlooked. It met them at every threshold. It was not a question whether the people of Canada were willing to pay their fair share towards the maintenance of the British navy. It was a question whether the people of Canada were going to tax themselves and the money to be expended by a committee in which Canadians would have no part. He did not think the people of Canada were prepared to take that step, nor did he think they could be charged with niggardliness because they assumed that attitude. In considering the defence of the Empire they could not separate naval defence from land defence. They were absolutely inseparable. Then if that proposition were sound, was it not possible by the fair understanding between the different parts of the Empire that one portion should pay more attention to the army and land defence, while another part would devote more attention to naval defence?

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# The Grand Trunk Pacific

(From Saturday Morning's Colonist.)

That the Grand Trunk Pacific was used as a bait with which to deceive the electors of British Columbia and particularly of Victoria, no honest man can deny.

From first to last the question has been juggled with in a shameless manner. When it first came into prominence, demands came from British Columbia that a clause should be placed in the contract making construction in this province simultaneous with that in the Northwest.

The provincial government made representations to that effect.

Boards of trade moved in a similar direction. The one exception was Victoria, where a resolution was talked and voted down by Liberal members anxious not to embarrass the government at Ottawa. Messrs. Paterson and Lugrin held that the company was bound in its own interests to do that in order to complete the line within the time limit.

Conservative newspapers in British Columbia, and the Colonist in particular, urged the protection of local interests in line with the general demand.

All efforts were unavailing, the government holding that it was unfair to tie down the company by hard and fast stipulations as to time and place of construction. And so the contract was originally passed.

At the next session of parliament the measure had to be revised to meet certain requirements of the company in making its financial arrangements. The question was again opened, and the opportunity again presented to the British Columbia representatives to have justice done to the province.

Again representations were made. This time Mr. George Riley telegraphed from Ottawa to the Victoria Board of Trade to take action in urging construction from this end. A reply was sent to the effect that the board was on record, but evidently under a misapprehension, as no such resolution had been passed.

The Colonist urged most strenuously the importance of this province having the advantage of the incidental benefits of construction within its limits. It was pointed out that the refusal to insert the necessary clause in the contract was a deliberate attempt to enable the company to hold up the provincial government for a land subsidy as an inducement to begin at this end.

The reply of Mr. Templeman's organ was that the railway would be built in the way most advantageous to British Columbia without a dollar of cash or an acre of land.

To add insult to injury, the time in which construction could take place in British Columbia was extended three years. This was an aggravation of the original offence, to make the chances of the company's hold-up on the province the greater.

Not a single Liberal representative of the province stood up on the floor of the House of Commons to voice the demands of British Columbia for recognition of its rights. They were dumb as oysters.

Election was coming on and feeling was strong on the subject. It was necessary to square themselves and the government with the people, especially in view of Mr. Borden's policy of government construction of a new transcontinental railway. We know that a resolution of which Mr. Templeman gave notice in the senate was withdrawn under pressure, and to cover his retreat he had received a letter from Mr. Hays, to be used in an emergency.

We have published extracts from the Times newspaper showing that not only did Mr. Hays pledge his word to commence construction in this province simultaneously with that in the Northwest, but that the solemn declaration was made by the late Hon. Mr. Prefontaine, a minister of the crown, and echoed on the platform and in the press in every part of the province. The Times, whose utterances will not be repudiated by Hon. Mr. Templeman, was most explicit. The party was pledged to the bill.

The best and most convincing evidence on the subject was the effect on the public mind and the feeling that actuated the business community at the time of the elections. Opposition to the proposition was hopeless. The prospect of immediate construction of a railway was irresistible.

"We want a railway now" was the catchword of almost every business man of the community who was not an active Conservative. A number of these were old-time Conservatives who had never cast Liberal votes in their lives. Men argued that they were growing old and they wanted to enjoy as soon as possible the prosperity that would follow the commencement of the great work and the opening up of the vast northern interior, into which on the prospects settlers and speculators began flocking. They have been doomed to grievous disappointment.

What happened? The Colonist had the satisfaction of knowing that every one of its predictions, founded on the best of reasons, came true.

Elections over, the interest of the politicians in the project ceased. No surveys were undertaken, no steps taken to finance the portion of the line in British Columbia, as was done for that in the Northwest, at a time, too, when bonds could have floated at a premium.

The Grand Trunk Pacific, represented by Mr. Morse, the general manager, did come to the province for a land subsidy as a condition of commencing construction at this end simultaneously with the prairie section. He used all the arts and employed all the means known to railway promoters to accomplish his end. The Colonist was the one paper in this city that stood out with all its might against the attempted hold-up as audacious and politically indefensible.

Mr. Morse, refused by the provincial government, returned east vowing revenge on the province and declaring that the line would not be built to the Pacific until the latest possible moment and from the east west to its ocean terminus. Up to the present time there is every prospect of his threat being made good to the contrary. If he could it would not be believed.

In the face of all this—in defiance of the facts quoted and the excellent memory of the public—Mr. Templeman has now the hardihood to get on the platform and deny that the pledges on the subject of the Grand Trunk Pacific were ever made, except what were contained in Mr. Hays' letter which he had read and displayed in his paper in flaring type!

To cap the insult to public intelligence—a sort of unconscious tribute to the statement about the impiousness of the average Victoria voter's skull—Mr. Macpherson comes to Mr. Templeman's aid by declaring that, after all, the incidental benefits of construction in British Columbia, from this end—which Mr. Morse appraised as worth 7,500,000 acres of land—were of but little moment. The great thing—and he dwelt in eloquent periods upon its value—was the railway itself, which would make the northern wilderness blossom like a garden and germinate untold possibilities. Would Vancouver tolerate such a speech, or was it the burden of his song in 1904, when he rolled up a majority of 800 in the Terminal City on the strength of the get-rich-quick anticipations which it aroused in that enterprising and speculative community?

Liberal speakers grow eloquent about the prosperity which abounds in Canada; but where is that? Is it not east of the Rocky Mountains? Did any of the business men of Victoria and Vancouver, who grew so enthusiastic over the Grand Trunk Pacific in 1904, imagine that it would be from six to eight years before they felt the first throb of that activity and commercial and industrial expansion that were to come from the construction of a transcontinental railway in British Columbia? Is there a business man in Victoria today who will say that he is satisfied that the anticipations aroused when he voted for Mr. George Riley have been in the smallest measure realized?

The questions now are: Have not the electors been grossly deceived? Have not all the acts of politicians and railroads men in respect to the Grand Trunk Pacific in British Columbia been one long series of deceptions and intrigue? Have not the men who were factors in this burlesque performance proved themselves unworthy of public confidence? Should we extend continued support to a system of jugglery with provincial interests and the sacred trusts of office? Are we prepared to sacrifice our faith in truth and honor as the essential qualifications of those who represent us and rule over us? Should we place all the substance of integrity and square dealing in the scales and weigh it down with the feathered glamor of cabinet honors and the temporary and incidental material benefits of patronage and governmental favors?

If the electors are pleased and satisfied that in the past their anticipations have been realized and their requirements have been fulfilled, and that these justify their hopes for the future, they will vote for Mr. Templeman on Tuesday next, not otherwise.

### A TALE OF GRAFT IN THE YUKON COUNTRY

**Visitor to Victoria Throws Some New Light on Latest Shady Transactions.**

A recent arrival in the city, who has been surveying in the Bulkley valley and Teluk districts, gives some interesting facts in connection with the management of the telegraph line from Ashcroft to Dawson. In conversation with a Colonist reporter yesterday he characterized the line as being "simply rotten," and as one of the worst cases of graft that has ever been perpetrated by the Dominion government. So well known is the fact, continued the Colonist's informant, that when a request was made in the federal house for an inquiry into the construction and management of the line that it was voted down by the Liberal party.

The line was very poorly constructed, in the first place, and in fact many of the poles that were put in place by the Western Union in 1894 are being used, and they are so rotten that they will hardly carry the weight of the line. It is in the handling of supplies for the operators at the various stations that the biggest graft comes in. In the first place the pack train was owned and operated by the government, but for some unaccountable reason it was sold out to some very good Liberals, and since that time the government has been paying 17½ cents per pound where it costs

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## BECKWITH GAINING GROUND AS EVERY HOUR PASSES

**Most Gratifying and Successful Meeting of Conservatives Held at the A.O.U.W. Hall Last Evening**

### ENCOURAGING MESSAGES FROM CONSERVATIVE LEADERS

**A Splendid Attendance of Electors, and Convincing Speeches Delivered. Every Sign of Success.**

The electoral campaign now so rapidly drawing to a close recalls in some respects the time-honored fable of the "Tortoise and the Hare." A week ago, when the race started, Hon. William Templeman went away with a rush, all the guns were fired, all the banners waved and the air was rent with great shout. Up came the heavy artillery from the mainland, the interior and the island. Mr. W. A. Gallihier, M. P., Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P., Mr. William Sloan, M. P., and last, but not least, Mr. R. G. Macpherson, M. P. Such a flood of eloquence was poured out that the land was fairly inundated, and Mr. Templeman and his friends shook hands, congratulating themselves on an easy win.

On the other hand, Mr. Beckwith started much more moderately and with less flourish of trumpets. His earlier meetings were for calm, judicial argument and the dispassionate and logical setting of the issues of the campaign before the public. This great and steady method of procedure has been effective beyond the utmost expectations of Mr. Beckwith and his supporters, and as a result the strength of the Conservative candidate is waxing, whilst that of the Liberal candidate is waning.

This was the well-illustrated at the meeting held in the A. O. U. W. hall last night, when crowded and enthusiastic audience greeted Mr. Beckwith and his phalanx of supporters with the warmest tokens of appreciation and sympathy. At the close of the meeting many pressed forward to shake hands with the popular candidate and to wish him success, including a number of well-known Liberals. The meeting was the most notable one of the campaign and fitly typified the way of the final rally tomorrow evening at the Victoria theatre.

#### Those on the Platform

On the platform with the Conservative standard-bearer, J. L. Beckwith, were A. E. McPhillips, K. C., president of the Liberal-Conservative Association; Thomas Earl, ex-M. P.; W. R. Ross, M. P. P.; Fennie, Leonard Tait and Capt. Clive Phillips-Wolley. Harold Robertson made a most capable chairman, and had for each speaker a happy introduction that kept the ball of enthusiasm moving and the spirits of the audience to a high pitch. In truth, the Conservative meeting last night may truly be described as a vote-maker for Mr. Beckwith.

Mr. Robertson, in opening the meeting, made a few brief remarks upon the mistakes the Liberals were laboring under as to the true points at issue between the contending candidates. It appeared to him that the Liberals were greatly mistaken if they believed it was simply Mr. Templeman's lack of patronage to Victoria. That was not however, that all; it was the lack of fulfilled promises of the "solid seven," now headed by the minister of inland revenue. He felt certain that the Times' assurances of future patronage would carry little weight with the electors, and he personally had not noticed in the past any great advantage Mr. Templeman had obtained for the city. Now, however, that a campaign was on, Mr. Templeman had, among other promises, announced that Victoria would have representation on the pilotage board; that the Ottawa government would take over the leper colony at Darcey island, and that additional aids to navigation would be forthcoming, but he hardly thought that all these put together would sway the mind of the honest voter, and could not see how they would materially benefit the city. Mr. Templeman had told the electors that if they wished better terms they must first return a Liberal government to the local house. If he (Mr. Templeman) had insisted upon the Grand Trunk Pacific railway having construction on the Pacific coast commence simultaneously with the Winnipeg end (for it was the one thing that would bring population, commercial activity and material prosperity to the working men of the province) they would undoubtedly

thought that the new provinces would have a right of self-government. He would ask if the autonomy bill did give them this right. No; the Ottawa government reserved the right of the school question. They, in place of giving subsidies to the new provinces, that were out of all proportion to the older provinces. The total sum was \$1,125,000, while to British Columbia it was only \$300,000. The difference was so great that it was nothing more or less than a "soop" in lieu of true self-government.

The G. T. P. Deal

Taking up the subject which Mr. Templeman and the Times dredged—the Grand Trunk Pacific railway deal—the speaker first went over the history of the scheme in regard to the eastern provinces. Mr. Wade, for the Maritime provinces, had suggested the paralleling of the Intercolonial railway to the seaboard. The road from Quebec to Montreal it would cost \$25,000,000. The maritime Liberals were thus satisfied. Then a direct line was proposed from Quebec to the eastern provinces, at an expenditure of another \$50,000,000, and Quebec was satisfied. Then Manitoba raised its voice and demanded the entrance of the road to Winnipeg, instead of going north as originally planned, and so Manitoba was placated. Coming to the western end of the proposed line, he said the notice of motion that Mr. Templeman made for simultaneous construction at the Pacific coast end was withdrawn. Why did Mr. Templeman do this? he asked. He trusted to cover his actions by bluff, and now he had the temerity to say that he made no promises that world would start on the eve of Mr. Riley's election. What has been done since to fulfill this obligation in the slightest degree? Absolutely nothing! The simple fact remained that the "solid seven" did nothing from that date on, and they can't deny it, he declared.

The reasons why he was prepared to go into the fight were principally because of the Ottawa authorities not dealing out to British Columbia fair treatment. (Hear, hear.) Who are the representatives sent to Ottawa? What have they done? Nothing! Nothing! If Mr. Templeman is sent back what will Sir Wilfrid's attitude be? He will laughingly say that British Columbia had been satisfied. Well, the result will be such a feeling of harmony that for the next four years Mr. Templeman will show a similar record in the cabinet as the previous four years of inattention to the demands of the Pacific west.

He believed the people of Victoria would speak out emphatically on Tuesday (Hear, hear) and elect the Conservative candidate (Hear, hear) and show unmistakably the true worth in which they held the Ottawa authorities. If such was the case, unless the government looked out in the future for the interests of the province, Sir Wilfrid Laurier knew his representatives in British Columbia would never again be returned to Ottawa.

Mr. Beckwith declared that Mr. Ralph Tait, who opened his speech with a carefully prepared and able address. The first thing that should have made the people of Canada afraid of the Laurier government was their going in on the cry of free trade, a policy that they never had carried out, but instead had followed the national policy of the Conservative party. He denied that the people of the Northwest had got what they wanted in the matter of education, as alleged by Mr. Ralph Smith. There is intense disappointment over both the land and educational questions. He soundly berated Hon. William Templeman and the Times for avoiding to reply to the breaking of promises and in misleading the people by talking nothing but provincial matters.

The speaker cited the instance of Mr. Morse's recent telegram regarding the Grand Trunk Pacific road being completed by 1911, when every one was led to believe, under the Liberal promises of the "solid seven," that work would have started last year.

He then touched upon the question of better terms. The cry had gone forth that if the people of British Columbia supported a Conservative provincial administration better terms would not be given. The Liberal government who had tampered with the school and land policy in the Northwest would try to do so here. He appealed strongly to the young men of the city to examine the vital questions of the day that affected the province, and then vote as they think best, for it would be in Mr. Beckwith's favor.

"Had William Templeman and the 'solid seven' (I am using his own words) acted like men and resigned when their promises were not fulfilled, we would have re-elected them," he declared.

"It was on Mr. Drury's recommendation that Mr. Templeman bought the Bee Hive saloon—which he says he holds in trust for the Times newspaper—about which the dodger was issued, and it was issued by a Liberal, too."

Ralph Smith had given a promise in writing, said the speaker, that he was opposed to separate schools, and he fancied when he went back to his constituents they would ask him some hard questions on the way he had voted at all.

He trusted that every voter in the city would take the question to heart and resolve that they would stand no more broken promises from the Liberals, and finished amidst hearty cheers and support for the election of Mr. Beckwith.

#### The Winning Candidate

Candidate Beckwith was next introduced. Throughout the course of a very able and businesslike presentation of the issues of the campaign he was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic outbursts of applause. His remarks were closely followed and were delivered with an earnestness that could not fail to carry conviction.

In advance of his address Mr. Beckwith read the following telegram from Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, Vancouver:

"With you heart and soul in your plucky stand for principle. Acute attack of laryngitis prevents my active help, but cannot understand how any British Columbian can support government which ignores its just claim and robbed our sister provinces of their right to self-government in local concerns, which we enjoy."

The reading of the telegram brought out intense applause from the meeting, as the speaker added it was only one more instance that went to confirm the fact that the party was standing solid, notwithstanding the miserable attempts of his opponents to compromise some of the local Conservatives.

Continuing his address, the speaker said in connection with the objections the Times had made to his candidature that he had discovered that the use of Mr. Dewdney's private letter would act as boomerang, as it had stirred up some of the older members of the Conservative party as nothing else could ever have done. He said that the arguments used by the Liberals to secure names for Mr. Templeman's nomination among the Conservatives were solely to prevent Vancouver from securing a cabinet minister. Throughout the campaign he had made his fight purely on British Columbia interests. He had taken up in the main the iniquitous deal to the province of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. "How dare Mr. Templeman attempt to say that the people of British Columbia were satisfied on this deal?" he asked.

The Autonomy Bill  
He touched on the autonomy bill of 1904. When it came down it was

### Dear Mother

Your little ones are a constant care in Fall and Winter weather. They will catch cold. Do you know about Shiloh's Consumption Cure, the Lung Tonic, and what it has done for so many? It is said to be the only reliable remedy for all diseases of the air passages in children. It is absolutely harmless and pleasant to take. It guaranteed to cure or your money is returned. The price is 25c per bottle, and all dealers in medicine sell

### SHILOH

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night. As Mr. Templeman had challenged the Conservatives to discuss what he (Templeman) termed the pertinent questions of the day, the speaker would endeavor to reply.

First, the Conservatives from 1867 to 1873 had moulded and brought into being a confederated country which on being turned over to the Liberals in 1873 was after five years, left by them in terrible financial straits even to free soap kitchen for the poor.

He asked if there was nothing to discuss upon the policy of the tariff which Mr. Sifton had claimed was a question that was settled, and was now a dead issue. But Mr. Richardson of Lisgar had asked if the reduction of 1 percent on coal oil; 12 1/2 cents on barbed wire; the removal of the duty on barbed wire and the preference on British goods of 1-1/2 of the scheduled duties did not constitute the difference between the Tory protective and "free trade" as it is in England? He avowed fiscal goal of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

What was the result? he asked. The twine and the barbed wire industries were destroyed, the result of the reduction of one cent per gallon on coal oil had resulted in the transference of a great national industry to the Standard Oil combine.

The Alaskan boundary resulted in a large part of the country being taken from us. The question was not settled in a way that was a credit to the Ottawa government, and as early as 1899 Sir Charles Tupper had declared against it, when these sacrifices to the United States end, he wanted to know—not until the Liberals were out of power.

The Monroe Doctrine

Taking up the Monroe doctrine, Mr. McPhillips read Sir Frederick Borden's statement on attending the Fourth university extension lecture at McGill, where in the event of war he sheltered Canada behind the Monroe doctrine. "Was this a dignified view to be taken by a responsible member of the crown?" he asked—amidst a chorus of No's. "It passed comprehension that a minister would give voice to any such views he declared.

Mr. Beckwith declared that Mr. Ralph Tait had worked out the details of the specifications of the Savior so closely that it allowed for no time for anyone else to tender, and the contract had gone to Messrs. Bullen Bros. unopposed.

The speaker denied that he had said, as quoted in the Times, that the aids to navigation on this coast were criminal. What he had said was that "the government was to be held criminally responsible."

#### Message From Leader

Here Mr. Beckwith was handed the following telegram that had just come from his respected leader, Mr. R. L. Borden:

"In sending my warmest wishes for your success, I repeat my statement made during the last election in promising a fair investigation of the claims of British Columbia for better terms, which deserve special consideration owing to the exceptional conditions prevailing in your province."

The reading of the Conservative leader's message brought the house to its feet in cheer:

"That is the sort of stuff which gives one vim in a contest of this kind," said the speaker. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.)

Speaking on the question of better terms, he pointed out that Mr. Templeman had said that let the province first elect a Liberal administration across James Bay, and then only will the Ottawa authorities take the question up.

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He ridiculed the promises made by his opponent for the improvement of Victoria harbor, which, if Templeman was elected, would only be pigeon-holed. He claimed that Riley was a wire-puller, but according to Mr. Templeman's latest promises in connection with aids to navigation, he was a "wireless" puller (laughter), and now at the last moment he heard that a wing was to be added to the government buildings at Ottawa and saddled on Victoria. (Laughter.)

"Don't be carried away by any specious promises on Tuesday next that will be unfulfilled," Mr. Beckwith urged on his hearers as he resumed his seat in an outburst of applause.

**Speaker From Fennie**

Mr. William Ross, M. P. P. was the next speaker. The able member for Fennie made a rousing address. He defended that the success of Mr. Beckwith was very dear to the hearts of the Conservatives in the local house, who were following the campaign with the utmost interest.

He took up the publication of the letter from Sir John A. Macdonald to Hon. Edgar Dewdney, which he said caused a shock of revulsion to all true Conservatives, and asked his listeners to contrast the action of Mr. Dewdney to that of Mr. Thos. Earle who had come out and said that the principles he sought for in days gone by were what he still contended for (hear, hear).

He touched briefly on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway deal and the present tariff policy of the Liberals, which they had stolen from the Conservatives and which he therefore could not attack, as it was good one. (Loud Cheers.)

The Liberal class of fighting only showed that the battle was going against them and he characterized their actions as nothing less than despicable. He left it with the people of Victoria to determine on Tuesday next the political methods, and wound up an eloquent address with an appeal for the Conservative candidate—the man not afraid to stand on the floor of the house and proclaim "your mistreatment of the Solid Seven" when questions of vital interest to Victoria and British Columbia come up.

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**Captain Wolley**

Captain Clive Phillips Wolley, who had come late to the meeting, was called on to make the closing address. In advance the fishing captain asked indulgence for not having prepared a speech on the brief time he was given the platform, he had shot hot shot into the ranks of his political opponents, using some of their own ammunition from a booklet entitled "Principles," policy and platform of the Liberal party, for speakers only.

On the results of the Liberal administration, he said one had been the ascendancy of the Catholic church in state affairs and other that they had brought about the ascendancy of the province of Quebec in the councils of the nation.

He hoped in conclusion that they would see fit and proper to return Mr. Beckwith on Tuesday at the head of the polls (cheers).

**A Letter From the Premier**

The chairman before introducing Mr. A. E. McPhillips, the next speaker read the following letter from the premier:

"My Dear McPhillips: I fear I shall be unable to attend your meeting tonight, having several urgent engagements of an official character that can hardly be postponed. However I shall do my best."

"It is hardly necessary to add how pleased I am to hear of Mr. Beckwith's splendid campaign and the many excellent assurances that indicate victory for him."

Some Pertinent Questions Answered

Mr. A. E. McPhillips, K. C. on opening

the meeting for Mr. Beckwith, Mr. R. L. Borden and the King.

# ECONOMY

IN.....

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GENTLEMEN'S VELVET CALF LACE BOOTS, BUSINESS MAN'S LAST; A MOST USEFUL AND STYLISH BOOT .....

# SCENIC & MUSEMENTS



GADSKI



THE DISTINGUISHED PRIMA DONNA, PAULINE HALL.

Robert Burton, George Hall and J. P. Donnelly.

Madame Johanna Gadski is booked for next Saturday night at the Victoria theatre and music-lovers are taking much interest in her approaching concert—a fact not at all surprising considering the position which the famous soprano occupies in the world of music.

There probably is no prima donna singing today whose voice has the strength, purity and youth of Madame Gadski's; indeed, it may safely be said that her acknowledged place is first among the few great artists who are this year touring the country in concert.

It is as a Wagnerian singer that Gadski is best known, probably because of the phenomenal successes which she scored on her first appearance in this country in the important role of that great master.

For several seasons at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, she shone as the bright particular star of the many great ones gathered together under the direction of Mr. Conried, and there was keen disappointment when an announcement was made that the diva had decided to forsake opera for the concert stage. Mr. Conried's forces could scarcely have sustained a greater loss, but the gain to music lovers throughout the country to whom the opportunity of enjoying opera comes but rarely, was correspondingly great. Her initial tour—like that of this season—was under the direction of Louren G. Charlton, first being featured with the Pittsburgh Orchestra, under the leadership of the famous Emil Paul, and then singing alone in concert, going as far west as the Pacific Coast. So great was the demand for her return that the venture is being repeated on a more extended scale this year, for upwards of seventy appearances are called for in this season's contract.

Madame Gadski's programmes are made up mainly of airs from the operas with which her name is associated; while songs and lieder of a lighter nature which she sings so charmingly form an important feature.

The Pringle Stock company will begin the third week of their engagement at the Watson theatre, tomorrow evening in the rural comedy-drama "Uncle Josh."

Johnnie Pringle, the irresistible comedian will be seen in the title role, that of the old New England farmer who visits Boston and encounters many amusing adventures. As a special feature of this performance, each and every member of the company will do some kind of a specialty either singing, dancing or reciting.

Mr. Pringle has decided to change the programme three times weekly in the future commencing this coming week.

For Wednesday matinee and night and Thursday night, they will present the big double bill, "The Littlest Girl," a sentimental drama by Richard Harding Davis, in one act; and the three act farce-comedy "Wanted—a Wife." On Friday night and Saturday matinee and night, they will give a stupendous production of the thrilling drama of western life "Forgiven."

Miss Lansing Rowan, will be seen to advantage in each of these three plays.

Paul Gilmour who played "The Mummy and the Humming Bird" last season to be seen at the Victoria theatre on the 15th.

The breezy "comic operatic cocktail" "Piff Paff Pouff" is to be produced at the Victoria theatre on the 19th.

Manager Ricketts of the Victoria Theatre has received a number of copies of the words and music of "Take It Home and Give It to the Baby," one of the big song hits of



MISS FLORENCE PRINGLE—WATSON THEATRE

cess or failure of a play, the building of any scene to carry it is a fundamental error. Where, however, one may agree with Mr. Hughes in his choice of subject, his endeavor to get at the life and problems of New York as they are here and now, and his desire to hit at the sordid ideals that obsess even people of more or less temperament,

"The Triangle" is the old, old story of the woman who married for ambition and then found that the man that she had chosen was not the man after her heart. The real man, of course, is deviated from the old theme in the fact that the lover after declaring his love goes away and leaves the woman not far off. Where Mr. Hughes has with her husband. She declares that hereafter she will endeavor "to be square" and really means it, but the husband, wroth over the fact that he is the laughing stock of New York, whips himself into a passion and kills her.

The play was uneven in construction, but witty in dialogue. The trouble was mainly in the fact that both in the acting and in the tempo at which it was taken many of the lines failed to get across the footlights. The first two acts contained a lot of extraneous matter that might just as well have been eliminated and that lessened rather than heightened the effect of the third acts where the husband confronts his wife and her lover and is too weak to carry out his original resolution of murder.

A novel bit of business in the fourth act was rather spoiled by the fact that the stage manager insisted on serving almost an entire dinner before the action, which had become somewhat exciting in the previous act, was continued.

For a play depicting "the smart set" of New York one might have wished that actors more acquainted with those mysterious persons had been obtained.

Irving Beers will be director of the local production of "All the Comforts of Home," at the Victoria theatre Monday and Tuesday nights, March 12th and 13th. Mr. Beers played with Donald Robertson in the initial American tour of "Ibsen's Ghosts," and has played prominent parts in "The Lights of Gotham" company, "The Stranger" company, "The Rights of the Soul" company, "The Trustee" company and was playing the leading juvenile role in David Garrick's "Country Girl" last season, when he was compelled to close in Toronto on account of throat trouble. The past season he has produced light drama in the eastern cities with marked success.

"The Triangle" was produced last week at the Manhattan theatre, New York, and in a strong scene at the end of the third act acted for more or less talkiness and miss fire in the first two acts. The third act is evidently becoming the "great opportunity" of the young American dramatist, for Mr. Rupert Hughes has repeated the experiment of Mr. Klein in "The Lion and the Mouse" and worked with the sole idea of creating his sensation in the third act.

Without regard to the ultimate success,

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Easy terms, \$200 cash, balance  
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building, \$2,500.

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\$2,500.

15 ACRES—Cleared, good soil and building,  
\$3,000.

19 ACRES—Cleared, good soil (good orchard),  
\$5,000.

500 ACRES—Cleared, good soil, A1 farm,  
\$21,000.

10 ACRES—Cleared, good soil, \$1,500.

5 1/2 ACRES—Cleared, good soil, \$850.

A. WILLIAMS & CO., LTD.,  
104 Yates Street.

**The Stuart Robertson  
Co., Ltd.**  
30 Broad Street.

FOR SALE—7 room bungalow, Oak Bay  
avenue. For \$3,000.

TO LET—Nice 5 roomed cottage, Rithet  
street; sewer connections. \$14 per month,  
including water.

TO LET—7 roomed house, Stanley avenue;  
all modern conveniences. \$18 per month.

**Pemberton & Son**  
Real Estate, Financial and Insurance  
Agents, 45 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C.

FERNWOOD ROAD—Fine new two storey  
houses of 8 rooms, with all modern ap-  
pliances. Through business arrangements  
the owner is obliged to leave town, other-  
wise he would not sell. \$700 cash and  
the balance on mortgage gets this. \$3700.

BEACON ST.—New bungalow built in the  
latter part of 1901. An ideal first class  
modern residence. The owner is willing to  
do any slight alterations that may be  
wanted by purchaser. Cheap at \$3675.

NORTH PEMBROKE ST.—6 roomed cot-  
tage, with chicken house, aviary and  
other outbuildings. Not new, small but  
reasonable. \$1850.

TAUNTON ST.—Small 6 roomed house on  
lot 47x104. Lot adjoining can be got  
cheap and made into a garden. Easy pay-  
ments. \$500.

CENTRE ROAD—Several small houses,  
very easy terms. \$350 to \$650.

**Grant & Conyers**  
No. 2 View St. (opposite main entrance to  
Dillard Hotel).

HALF ACRE of garden and fruit, with a  
good cottage. A snap for \$1,500.

Pretty COTTAGE—Good location (cen-  
tral); electric light, sewer, bath, hot and  
cold water, conservatory and beautiful  
garden, full of fruit and flowers. This is  
a "good buy." Call and get particulars.

HALF ACRE of fine garden and young  
orchard, with small, newly erected cot-  
tage. Only \$1,300.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE—Near Oak Bay,  
with eight rooms, bath, sewer, electric  
light; two acres of splendid garden, with  
fruit and flowers, and a stable, chicken  
house, etc. This is a fine home at the  
right price.

TWO LOTS with a small cottage, on  
Fort street, for \$400.

SOME OF THE FINEST building sites in  
the "World Estate," at nominal prices.

TWO FINE LOTS near the car line on  
Fort street, for \$275.

MODERN BUNGALOW in "East End,"  
with six rooms, bath, electric light, ce-  
ment walks, and all modern conven-  
iences. Just completed. Only \$2,400.

FINE MODERN BUNGALOW, with all  
modern conveniences, on Belcher street.  
This is one of the most charming homes  
in the city. Call and get particulars.  
(It will pay you.)

Fire and Life Insurance Agents. Money  
to loan in sums up to \$10,000.

TO RENT—Hotel, at Esquimalt, as  
a going concern; very moderate rent.  
Apply R. C. Land & Investment Agency,  
Ltd., 40 Government street. aub3

**WANTED—FEMALE HELP**

WANTED—Girl to do general housework.  
Apply mornings to Mrs. Redding, Lang-  
ford street, Victoria West. mri3

WANTED—Good general servant, at once;  
sleep out. Apply G3 Fort street. mri2

WANTED—Competent working house-  
keeper for small family. Apply Box 33  
Colonist. mri1

WANTED—Young lady to learn hair-dress-  
ing, etc. Mrs. Koscie, Douglas street.  
f14

WANTED—A girl as general servant or  
nurse. 21 South Turner street. ja1

WANTED—A useful general maid for  
Duncan; plain cooking, housework, etc.;  
three in family. Apply between 12 and  
2, 60 Rae street. f24

LADIES employed to do laundry work at  
home during spare time; no experience  
required; good pay and steady. Write  
N. C. Hulin, 1344 Market, San Francisco.

WANTED—Girl to assist. 18 Pioneer  
street. ja23

WANTED—for Saanich, a strong willing  
girl to assist in general work in farm  
house. Apply 60 Rae street. f18

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—A capable woman can be highly  
recommended for cleaning curtains  
& specialty; many years' experience  
Reference from one family (city) five  
years. Apply 60 Rae street. mri1

WANTED—An experienced Victoria  
girl, position as morning governess in a  
school or private family. Address Box 40  
Colonist office. f23

WANTED—An experienced dressmaker  
wishes to do sewing by the day. Apply  
29 Johnson street. f21

WANTED—Situation in office or store by  
a lady, experienced and capable of tak-  
ing charge of a department. References.  
Box 23 Colonist. f23

WANTED—To be highly recommended, a  
first class cook (Swede); experienced in  
all branches of cooking and arranging  
dining table, etc., for private dinners or  
large functions. Apply 60 Rae street. f18

WANTED—A lady can recommend two ac-  
tive women for house cleaning; long ex-  
perience, satisfactory references. Apply  
60 Rae street. ja24

WANTED—Male Help

WANTED—A man to milk and drive deliv-  
ery wagon. Apply P. O. Box 34. mri3

WANTED—Steady young man as driver,  
references required. London & Van-  
couver Bakery, 73 Fort street. mri3

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED—To rent, farm, suitable for  
dairy. Box 36 Colonist. mri1

FOR SALE—FARM LANDS

FOR SALE—Ranch, 13 acres, and build-  
ings, implements, etc., or will sell part.  
One mile from city. 31 Colonist. mri1

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE—A good work horse, weight  
about 1,500 pounds. Apply M. R. Smith  
& Co., Fort St. mmr1

WANTED—A Persian cat. State price. 45  
Colonist. mri1

FOR SALE—Six pure bred yearling ewes  
and two yearling rams. All Southdowns  
and registered pedigree. Price reason-  
able. Apply C. S. Birch, Sidney P. O.  
mri1

FOR SALE—Buff Orpingtons for sale;  
cockers \$2.50, pullets \$1.50; Buff Leg-  
horn cockerel \$2.50. F. Appleton, Gor-  
don Head. mri3

WANTED—Two ponies for double harness;  
must be quiet. Apply Kynaston, Royal Oak,  
or P. O. Box 323. mri3

FOR SALE—First class driving mare. Ap-  
ply S. Walker, Gordon Head. mri2

WANTED—A short cobby horse, to weigh  
from 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.; must be young  
and a good roaster. Apply Box 39 this  
office. mri2

FOR SALE—Sixteen sucking pigs. S.  
Alexander, Prospect Lake. mri2

WANTED—A horse weighing about 1,200  
lbs., for farm work. Apply P. O. 105,  
Ladysmith, B. C. mri3

WANTED—A general store (country pre-  
ferred) or commission business. Apply  
Colonist Branch, Vancouver. mri1

FOR SALE—Six dozen S. C. White Leg-  
horns; also a few Light Brahmas cockers,  
imported strain, prize winners. Wm.  
Caldwell, Salt Spring Island. mri2

FOR SALE—Registered Jersey cow, 6  
years old this month, bulls 3.8 to per  
cent fat, 4.5 to 5.5 percent cream, due  
to calve April 5; also registered Jersey  
bull, 11 months old, very vigorous  
and masculine; also 1 good butter cow,  
tests 5.6 per cent, about 8 years old, will  
calve in April; also good grade Jersey  
heifer, 18 months old, in calf to register-  
ed bull. S. Percival, North Pender Is-  
land, B. C. f23

MISCELLANEOUS

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS—List your  
property with an up-to-date firm. See  
what Watson & Coles can do for you.  
mri1

FOR SALE—Stock and fixtures of J. H.  
Tate's candy store, Esplanade, Ladysmith.  
Apply 29 Johnson street. f24

WANTED—Lady's bicycle; state price and  
description. Post Office Box 405. f22

WANTED—Lady's bicycle; state price and  
description. Post Office Box 405. f22

FOR SALE—Registered Jersey cow, 6  
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bull, 11 months old, very vigorous  
and masculine; also 1 good butter cow,  
tests 5.6 per cent, about 8 years old, will  
calve in April; also good grade Jersey  
heifer, 18 months old, in calf to register-  
ed bull. S. Percival, North Pender Is-  
land, B. C. f23

ADVERTISING WORLD, Columbus, Ohio.  
A monthly journal of information, plans,  
suggestions and ideas for advertising.  
Send today for free sample, or 10¢  
for four months' trial.

FOR SALE—Fresh oolichans just arrived.  
Gower & Wrighsworth, 110 Douglas  
street and 51 Johnson street. Phone 010

FOR SALE—Quater, rroven calved family  
cow. 100 Moss street. ja16

WANTED—A delivery horse at once. Ap-  
ply to Watson & Jones, Grocers. f4

FOR SALE—Horse and young or-  
chard, with small, newly erected cot-  
tage. Only \$1,300.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE—Near Oak Bay,  
with eight rooms, bath, sewer, electric  
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Apply R. C. Land & Investment Agency,  
Ltd., 40 Government street. aub3

FOR SALE—Residences

\$3,600—7 room two story house, and sta-  
ble, corner lot; all modern conveniences,  
including carpets, blinds, etc., all new.  
One of the best locations and bargains in  
Victoria; owner leaving town. Apply  
Government street and Avalon road  
(James Bay). f14

LOST OR STOLEN—English setter dog  
and bitch; lemon petion. Any person  
found harboring same after this notice  
will be prosecuted. Edward Hoonan, 83  
Chambers street. mri3

LOST—Friday morning, marten fur, be-  
tween Victoria Crescent and South Park  
school. Finder please return to this of-  
fice. Reward. mri1

LOST—On Tuesday afternoon, a gold bar  
brooch, pearl in centre. Reward. 41  
Colonist office. mri3

LOST—Thursday last, enamelled Eagle  
pin, set with diamonds on wings and  
pearl in claws. Reward at this office.  
mri3

DOGS LOST—One red Irish setter (old);  
grey mule. One white English setter;  
t

